



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

The situation remains the same. Doctor MacGregor has been instructed to keep close watch and to see that every case of fever is immediately screened.

The physicians located here are cooperating with the Service, and have promised to notify us of anything occurring. Doctor Gazley informs me that the East boy has no fever during the early part of the day; there is a rise of temperature, however, in the afternoon, beginning about 11 o'clock, in the morning. On the 22d his maximum temperature was  $104^{\circ}$  F., falling to normal the next morning.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock will have finished the disinfection of all premises, where same is permitted, by Saturday evening.

### *Conditions at Rio Grande City.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Dashiell reports as follows:

RIO GRANDE CITY, *June 23, 1904.*

I arrived here yesterday, following heavy rains all along the stage road.

At El Sauz, a point 25 miles from this place, there is a lake which affords good breeding places for mosquitoes. The drinking water is from seepage wells along the side of this lake. I shall endeavor to obtain from the stage driver some of the larvæ for examination.

I am informed that there was an epidemic of variola at El Sauz about fifteen years ago, and that all children born since that time are unvaccinated. It is said that some malaria prevails at the present time. The population is probably 100.

I will meet the authorities of Rio Grande City, as also the officers of Fort Ringgold, to-day.

### *Summary of reports from Laredo.*

LAREDO, TEX., *July 3, 1904.*

During week ended July 2, fumigated, Laredo, 65 houses containing 169 rooms and 6 wells; inspected 8,551 premises and oiled 2,651 water containers. Rainfall during week, 0.07. Rainfall to-day, 0.61 inches; maximum temperature for week,  $101^{\circ}$ . Frick at Alice; McGregor and force at Hebbronville; Cock and force at Encinal.

RICHARDSON.

### *Summary of reports from New Laredo.*

LAREDO, TEX., *June 29, 1904.*

New Laredo reports for June 23 to 28, inclusive, 2,591 domiciliary visits, 157 containers emptied, 90 oiled, and 64 ponds oiled.

RICHARDSON.

### *Mortality in Nuevo Laredo.*

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson, under date of June 24, 1904:

Mortality for Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, as recorded in the register of that city for the period June 9 to 18, inclusive, 1904: Scarletina, 2; suspension of heart's action, 1; fever (ranch case), 1; meningitis, 1; bright's disease, 1; snake bite, 1; total, 7.